

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BRADFORD O. BRYANT,

Plaintiff,

No. C 05-00723 JSW

v.

ANTHONY KANE, Warden,

Defendant.

**ORDER DENYING  
CERTIFICATE OF  
APPEALABILITY**

On May 11, 2006, Petitioner Bradford O. Bryant filed a notice of appeal without filing a motion for certificate of appealability. The Court shall construe the notice of appeal as a request for a certificate of appealability.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, “[a]n appeal may be taken to the court of appeals from the order entered on the motion [to vacate] as from a final judgment on application from a writ of habeas corpus.” A petitioner may not appeal a final order in a federal habeas corpus proceeding without first obtaining a certificate of appealability (“COA”). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c). A judge shall grant a COA “only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483 (2000). The certificate must indicate which issues satisfy this standard. *See id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3).

“Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing required to satisfy [section] 2253(c) is straightforward: the petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Id.* at 484. This requires an overview of the claims in the petition and a

1 general assessment of their merits. It does not require full consideration of the factual or legal  
 2 bases adduced in support of the claims. *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003). Nor  
 3 does it require a showing that the appeal will succeed. *Id.*; accord *Lambright v. Stewart*, 220  
 4 F.3d 1022, 1025 (9th Cir. 2000) (issuance of COA is not precluded merely because petitioner  
 5 cannot meet standard for actually obtaining habeas relief). The question is the debatability of  
 6 the underlying claim, not the resolution of that debate. *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 342.

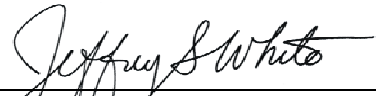
7 Except for substituting the word “constitutional” for the word “federal,” section  
 8 2253(c)(2) codified the standard announced by the United States Supreme Court in *Barefoot v.*  
 9 *Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 892-93 (1983). *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483. In *Barefoot*, the Supreme Court  
 10 explained that “a substantial showing of the denial of [a] federal right” means that a petitioner  
 11 “must demonstrate that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason; that a court *could*  
 12 resolve the issues [in a different manner], or that the questions are adequate to deserve  
 13 encouragement to proceed further.” *Id.* (citations and internal quotations omitted; emphasis in  
 14 original).

15 The COA must indicate which issues satisfy the section 2253(c)(3) standard, and the  
 16 Court of Appeals is limited to considering only those claims. *Hivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098,  
 17 1103 (9th Cir. 1999).

18 Petitioner has not shown “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the  
 19 petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right[.]” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529  
 20 U.S. at 484-85. Accordingly, the request for a certificate of appealability is DENIED. The  
 21 Clerk of Court shall forward this order, along with the case file, to the United States Court of  
 22 Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Petitioner may also seek a certificate of appealability from that  
 23 court. *See United States v. Asrar*, 116 F.3d 1268, 1270 (9th Cir. 1997).

24  
 25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 Dated: June 5, 2008

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 28 JEFFREY S. WHITE  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE